WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

A WICE-PRESIDENT WITH A RECORD. bright, sharp, middle-aged business man, who difficult thing to get a glass of liquor at any of and other distinguished guests. The graduatthat astonished the older dealers. He organ- were all tightly closed, and in such club-rooms comrades took seats behind them. Gen. Merized the North Washington Real Estate Com- as Chamberlin's only well-known customers ritt, Superintendent of the Post, presided. The pany, and speedily developed an active basi- were served, and these were conducted to a re- Chaplain offered prayer, all cadets standing ness. This did not content him, and he origi- mote and hidden apartment by a trusty waiter mated a cable railroad scheme and several other | before they obtained their reviving cocktail, enterprises of magnitude. Principal among or spirit-soothing "nip of whisky." The pothese was the Emmner Telephone Company, a lice express themselves delighted with the law. company to operate telephones in Venezuela. They find it more agreeable duty to keep the The company secured from the Venezuelan barkeeper from selling whisky than to arrest in a humorous vein. He started out by asking Government a monopoly of all the telephones | the drinkers after they have filled their hides | an apology for reading his speech. He said he in that country, and was commonly believed to | full of fighting liquor. have a rich thing. The company was capitalized at \$1,000,000. Hon. Ben. Butterworth was elected President, the bright, sharp, middle-aged business man-whose name is Theodore Tyrer-was made Vice-President and General Manager, and things went along with the boom that characterized all of the gentleman's operations. Subscriptions were solicited from officials and clerks, and readily made, Last week it developed that the Vice-President has a record that sent a chill down the backs of the stockholders. It appears that he was Major of the 61th N. Y. during the war, and made a fine record as a fighting man and disciplinarian. At the conclusion of his service he settled in Bullato, and entered into partnership with a man named Boot in the manufacture of a patent medicine, called "John Root's Bitters." The firm pushed its business beyond what its capital would warrant, and Maj. Tyrer conceived the idea of using the names of leading business men of Buffalo on his paper without their knowledge or consent, or the knowledge of his partner. He carried on his operations with great skill and secreey, taking up each piece of paper as it matured, and thus avoiding exposure. But one day a snow-storm delayed him from reaching Buffalo in time to take up a note ostensibly signed by Chandler J. Wells, and the banker who had it discovered that it was a forgery. Tyrer offered to pay the note, but the banker was determined to prosecute, and Tyrer was convicted. In consideration of his previous good character and excellent military record, the Judge let him off with four years in the penitentiary, which he served in the prison at Auburn. While there he invented a very ingenious attachment to a sewing-machine, which he sold for a large sum, that helped support his family while he was confined. Upou his release he went to Albert Lea, Minn., and engaged in business. Again he became involved in a forgery, and was senlenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Stillwater, where he served another four years, When discharged he came to Washington and engaged in the real estate business, as we have said. He was an urgent applicant for a promineut position under the Administration, but the news of this got out to Minnesota, the prople made such a row that the scheme was gropped, and Tyrer changed his name slightly by inserting the initial "W," in the middle. Maj. Ben. Butterworth was at West Point when the exposure took place, but was telegraphed to come on, which he did. The affairs of the "Emmner Telephone Company" are now being investigated. The company has really the valuable concession from the Venezuelan Government as claimed, and it is hoped that its finances are in good shape, though there is much fear of whom have very much more in the concern

DRILL ENCAMPMENT. For two or three weeks before the National Drill it was quietly suggested that a corps of experienced army nurses of the late war, banded together as the "Ex-Army Nurses' Association," should offer themselves as aids to the Red Cross Society, under Miss Clara Barton, for practical work. They called an extra meeting, and as cheerfully accepted the invitation the call to duty in 1861 and 1862. Dr. Susan A. Edson, (of Garfield fame,) our Vice-President, was given the charge as Chief Nurse, and daily made up the details for the ward duties, assigning to each their hours, etc.

than they can afford to lose.

To the graduates of the Washington Training School of Nurses Miss Barton also extended a cordial invitation to serve as "volunteers" under the Red Cross, to which was a hearty response. All were to "play war," as the Drill would be nothing else.

Cots were set up in single wall tents, providhooked up to the walls of the portable building. known as "Red Cross Prize Hospital Barracks." These specimens, five in all, were sent for the inspection and use of the Red Cross service. The model compartment cottage, used as a reception room, which, with its broad verandah for shade and its protecting roof from rain, was in constant use by the bundreds of daily callers upon the President of the Humane Society, of which the United States is but just beginning to learn the inestimable value in relief from suffering in calamities, while of war they knew nothing, save by hearsay from Europe, until the experiences of Camp George Washington by battles with rain and heat, by skirmishes on picket-lines, and by the base-ball firing of the batteries and other companies, threw the sick and wounded into hospital. There, in the quiet of its peaceful shades, and snuggled into soft cot-beds by gentle hands, they learned an object lesson, the story of the Red Cross Society and Miss Earton's relations thereto in the transplanting of the American branch in 1882. They learned that the service is entirely volunteer. Even the food and delicacies were contributions from the people, the dinners each day sent from hotels as a free gift, none so freely given and so handsomely and bountifully served as from the Riggs House, Mr. Spofford sending waiters to attend the table.

If any one doubts the efficiency of and demands for a field hospital at Camp Washington | and sailors of the State, and about the 20th of | those of others they may happen to know, for let him ask any of the untiring, constantly- last March it was opened for the admission of the purpose of establishing an adddress exemployed force of nurses. There were 306 prescriptions from the dispensary; 186 receiv- from Quincy, on a high and healthy site, which members in prosecuting pension claims. - J. M. ward tents; 12 of them surgical cases and 44 of flowing through it, fed by numerous springs, sunstroke - prostrated from heat on drill several of which are on the Home grounds.

grounds and parade. which this force of over a hundred willing the same track through the grounds. volunteer workers served night and day, or doubts if there be true attributes in the human | hexagon, about 475 feet to each side. There is | anything about cat. She thinks nobody is near heart, he should have met the veteran Medical a sawed stone walk six feet wide around this they were the band of the red cross on the left with hot and cold water, steam and gas, and to The old cat came very slow, and by and by she play made of Colorado fruits. At expositions arm. One indy asserted that she "was more carry off the waste water from the buildings. go after the little bird, but she does not see given here these have also attracted the intense Corps.—E. C. Rogers, Grant, Mich. proud of that decoration than of her gold watch, The headquarter building is at the southeast him, and sang aloud again. She sang just like wonderment of visitors. At the former exhibior any jewel in the catalogue

Barton and dear old Dr. Edson, when the flags ment, with an observatory on the top. In this words, and I shall not forget the bird what it keeping qualities, and California came in of all mutions were first unfurled to the breeze building are the offices, chapel or assembly- said, and these all words it said and after two second. Colorado also gained the award for on Monday noon, May 23, from the topmost room, billiard hall or amusement-room, barber- three minutes go died; that cat jumped and flavor, and were the last to decay on our tables. peak of which gatly danced the stars and stripes shop, etc. Just opposite, on the hexagon, is the catch and kill, cat all up except little things | She showed 100 varieties, which were collected (most beautiful of all) with the blood-red cross engine-house, and close by the latter is the from bird, wings, legs, or skin, and that bird is from an area of country extending from the mingling within its folds for the first time on | building used as cook-house and commissary American soil in military service. Under its | department, with ice bias, etc., in the basefolds the milicia patients learned a great lesson, | ment. too, that the North and South were alike nur- The buildings for the inmates are of brick, tured with a mother's care. A Kentucky boy | two stories high, on the cottage style. Each clasped hands in eternal friendship and swapped | headquarters on either side of the walk. The prounded arms, swapping cards and badges.

of the President and her able field agent, Dr. | there are some chronic gramblers who would so quietly brings about the desired results that | they are rare. none know whence it comes, and only know | There is no mislaking the fact that the State that it is done.

stratcher heavers were in the rear on the drill | Quincy, Ill. grounds not as spectators, as many a poor boy will testliy. Other pleasant recollections are the frequent seronades of the German " Baby Eand "of Milwaukee, and the occasional posing everybody knows it. - Montgomery (Ala.) Disfor camp photographs.

END OF THE BLUE LAWS.

The reign of strict Sunday observance, which was inaugurated a month or so ago, has come to an abrupt termination by the decision of the court that the laws of 1864, which had been revived, were invalid. This lets the cigar dealers, sellers of soda water, butchers and family by other laws. How strictly these will continue There came to Washington two years ago a For the past few Sundays it has been a very

THE MILKMEN'S GONGS MUST GO. Among the minor unisances of Washington are the clanging gongs of the milk wagons. Each one has fastened to it a gong-bell from 10 to 18 inches in diameter, which, as he arrives before the house of a customer, the driver fires off in a sudden and alarming manner, highly suggestive of fire, burgiars, mobs, riots and other unpleasant things. As each family in a block apparently makes it a point to patronize a different milkman there is a continual banging around, which is very trying to a nervous man. Live in Washington as long as he may be can never get over associating the bang of a big gong-bell with a fire engine, or a police patrol wagon, or the stoppage of a steamer on which he is traveling, and he springs up from his morning doze with his pulse jumping, only to find out that it is merely the milkman announcing the arrival of the family's daily eight cents' worth of mild and inoffensive skim-milk. The Commissioners of the District, who are the Governors of the city, have been appealed to, and it is said that they have desided that the pedlers of the lactcal fluid must find some less startling way of announcing their

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

P. J. McMahon, New Orleans, La. Comrade McMahon served in the navy from 1862 to 1868, being most of the time during the war in the Gulf Squadron. After his discharge he settled in New Orleans and devoted himself to the each man feel I was his friend. The result perfection of a number of patents of his own | was I got to be a Brigadier-General. All the invention. The principal of these are con- help I got was from my men. I worked hard, nected with the famous standard fireless en- and often far into the night while others were the rose. gines now used in New Orleans for the propulsion of street cars.

S. H. Brown, U. S. S. Columbia, Deep Water, W.Va. Comrade Brown was in the navy several years before the war, having been an apprentice boy on the old Constitution when she was stationed on the Pacific Coast. Just prior to the war he was in business in Illinois, and had to make frequent trips down the Mississippi Valley, which gave him much information | was as nothing compared with the thunderous in regard to the people and the geography of the country that stood him and the country in | for winning 32d place in the class, good service afterward when he re-entered the The cadets marched back to the barracks, the belief, that Colorado is "only a mining leaving a wide plateau of cultivated ground beent at the passing of the forts below New Orleans and in the operations against Vicksburg. He is now bookkeeper for a lumber firm in There are but few comrades in the neighborhood, and none at all who served in the navy. MEXICAN PENSION CLAIMS.

Claims under the Mexican pension act have been filed in the Pension Office to the number and trembling among the stockholders, many of 18,200, of which 3,500 are in behalf of those past 70 years of age, and most of them widows. Half of the claimants are probably over 60. It was not anticipated at the time Congress questions asked and inquiries made in your THE HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL able, with all its accumulated mass of business, to do much with the Mexican claims, as through | and closely and widely read by the "coffee-Mr. Randall's efforts the office had been denied | coolers" and "bummers" who sustained the the force necessary for the proper prosecution of its work. But by diligent labor much has it possible for those who stayed at home to been accomplished, and certificates on account | stand upon the rocks of prosperity and beat off of Mexican pensions are now being issued at those who were shipwrecked upon the shoals of the rate of 200 to 250 per day. In the fiscal from Miss Barton, its President, as they answered | year which will close on the 30th inst., more | with malarial poison absorbed in the miasmatic names will have been put on the pension-rolls camps of the "Sunny South," just as they had than in any previous year of our history. HOME FROM HIS FISHING TRIP.

The President and Col. and Mrs. Lamont arrived in the city Friday night in a special car attached to the regular New York train, A carriage was in wating at the end of the railroad yard and the party entered it and were driven to the White House. A few railroad officers and two or three friends of the Committees and most of people thought, and | President were the only persons present when said the hospital part of the Encampment | the President alighted from the train. The President and party took breakfast at Albany with Gov. Hill. Mrs Cleveland went from ing in all for about 60 beds, including 10 Albany to Oswego to visit her friend Miss Kingsford for a fortnight.

THE CAPTURED PLACE. The President is said to have promised Adj't, Gen. Johnstone Jones, of North Carolinaduring his recent visit to this city, that all the flags taken from the Southern States during the late war should be returned at an early date. This resolve on the part of the President is mainly due to the instrumentality of Adj't-Gen. Dram, who wishes to withdraw from the public gaze all mementoes of internecine strife.

HOW FAR CAN A GUN CARRY. A recent inquiry received at Army Head- keeper-than individual addresses. quarters from a distant point as to what is the longest distance a gun has been known to carry, has been answered, by stating that a Krupp 10-inch gun has made the record of 7 15-100 miles. Other guns, particularly the Armstong, have been estimated to carry 13 miles, but they have not reached that figure in actual firing, as | the address of so-and-so in Co. A or B, as the they have not been fired to the limit, as it cost | case may be. too much to load them for experimental pur-

THE HOME AT QUINCY.

What Illinois is Doing for Her Disabled Veterans. ago the Legislature passed an act authorising the erection of a Home for the disabled soldiers | address to J. M. Waterman, Delpho, Kan.; also, inmates. The Home is located two miles north | change for said regiment, for the benefit of its ing treatment at the same; 63 nursed in the includes 140 acres of land, with a living stream | WATERMAN, 1st Wis. Cav., Delphos, Kan. Two railroads-the Chicago, Burlington & If any one doubts the honor and pride with | Quincy and the Wabash-run into Quincy on

Director, Dr. Stanton, and his detail of volunteer hexagon, with a tunnel under it, through cat is watching. She want to eat for supper, at New Orleans, where a profound impression Assistant Surgeons and marked how proudly which pass the pipes to supply the buildings and she thinks about stealing all the time, A doubter should have seen the face of Miss Part of it is four stories high from the base- died I go to heaven.' That bird said these all for beauty of color, smoothness of skin and

who had suffered much said he should tell the cottage has a dining-room, two large halls or Southern ladies what the Northern and Wash- sitting-rooms, five bed-rooms, one room for the ington ladies had done for the Southern boys. Sergeant in charge, and one Corporal's room, Under its folds the Southron rifleman forgot occupied by two Corporals. Each room is his imaginary insults. Under its folds the warmed by steam and lighted by gas. There Maine and Kentucky boys in the same tent are at present eight cottages grouped nearest badges; and beneath its shadow the New Jersey | provisions are prepared at the cook-house, and and Richmond picket firing ceased and they | hauled to the cottages in a cart made for the purpose, and there set before the inmates in Something very soothing and unifying was abundance, with tables and tableware that alfelt in the magnetic and effectual management | most anyone should be proud of. Of course Hubbell, who, like herself, works silently and gramble in a palace with all of its comforts, but

of Illinois is strongly in sympathy with her did not give its name. It is called "Moxie It is safe to predict that no National Drill or | war-worn veterans. We are daily expecting | Nerve Food," and its sale is said to exceed any-"general muster" (as it was called in days of an appropriation by our Legislature for the thing ever known before. It stops nervousness old) will be held hereafter without the valuable | erection of as many more cottages and further | and the terrible tired feeling in women at once. | adjunct almost scoffed at in the outset of the improvement of the grounds, as there is such a They admit they can do double work on six encampment of 1887. In the judgment of the bill now pending. Additional buildings are cents worth a day, with less fatigue. It cures ablest corps of medical attendants and in the greatly needed, as there are now more than 300 old drunkards of the appetite for liquor at once. wisdom of veterans in field-hespital experience here, and more to follow. They are stowing It is flavored into a luscious beverage. It is said many of these noble fellows, away from home, them away in rooms which were built for other to be neither medicinal, tonic, stimulent, or to might have lost their lives for the want of im- purposes. Our officers deserve great credit for produce any reaction, but is as harmless as coaxing, with astonishing alacrity and posmediate relief just at the moment most needed. the interest they take in making it a comforta- soda. There is a perfect craze over it all over sesses every desirable excellency. The Society ambulance followed the parade not | ble and well-ordered Home. -R. H. MAXEY, | the country. It was discovered by a G. A. R. for show, as was afterwards demonstrated. The Co. B, 30th Ill., Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,

The Difference,

THE OLD GENERALS.

Sherman and Sheridan Talk to the Cadets. Sixty-four cadets were graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point last Saturday. As usual when the weather is fair, the exercises were held under the trees in grocers keep their places open on the first day | front of the library. Gen. Sheridan was the of the week as long as they please. This does | chief dignitary present, but Gen. Sherman was not affect the sale of liquor, which is prohibited even a greater center of attraction. On the platform were Gens, Sheridan, Sherman, Merto be enforced by the police remains to be seen. ritt, academical and military staff, the board of visitors, of which G. W. Childs was President, went into the real estate business with a drive | the public places in Washington. The saloons | ing class occupied a place of honor and their meanwhile. After the band had played a National air, Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., of Buffalo, delivered an address on behalf of the board of visitors. His theme was character and duty. Gen. Sherman was the next speaker. He talked never had read one before. He pulled out a big roll of manuscript and began to read. He he had not read five lines before he looked up and began to tell a funny story, and that was the last of the manuscript. He threw it aside and never referred to it again. He said occasions like this always made him humorous. He laughed to see how wise and dignified these young fellows looked, as though each of their young heads contained all the military knowledge in the world. "What glorious confidence, what magnificent innocence," he exclaimed. The roar of laughter that greeted this made the old General forget all about his written address and he struck out into one of his characteristic speeches, which was frequently punctuated by hearty laughter and applause by the audience. Gen. Sheridan was the last speaker. He wel-

comed the graduates into the ranks of the army. He urged them to do their duty in the best way they knew how; to be good to their men and then their men would be good to them. He said young officers should not ask influential friends to help them. "I never get any of that kind of help. When I was appointed Lieutenant I resolved to be a first-class one, and to perform my duties in the very best way I knew how. I worked hard and the result was, when there was a vacancy among the Captains, I got it. A month later the Governor of Michigan was looking for a Colonel, and some one said, 'There is Sheridan, take him.' I was good to my men, gave them plenty to eat and made asleep, making maps of roads. They never could fool me about a road." He traced his advancement step by step, and said it was all owing to the fact that he always tried to do his duty. He then handed the cadets their di-

Francis R. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, was the first to step forward, but the applause that greeted him as the highest man in the class hand-clapping awarded colored cadet Alexander and she laughs into harvest." It is to those

mavy and became attached to Farragut's and and when the order to break came made a dash | place, anyhow," that the presence of a home-Porter's flects in the Mississippi. He was pres- for their quarters, where they doffed their growers' produce exchange excites feelings of gray and reappered in civilian clothing. None | wonder and curiosity. Your correspondent Deep Water, but finds himself rather lonely. farlough of two months, and in a few weeks | have the dust of deception wiped off his vision. will receive assignments in the army.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

From a Wisconsin Cavalryman in Kansas, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I feel a re-Inciance about encroaching upon your valuable space, but the many replies I have received to adjourned that the Pension Office would be columns, show conclusively that The NATIONAL TRIBUNE is pre-eminently the soldiers' paper, Union in its darkest, bitterest hours, and made disease contracted in such service, and recking succeeded in "grabbing a root" and pulling their heads above water and their noses from the grindstone of poverty. This evidence of wide and general circulation has prompted me to write again, with this object in view:

1. I know there are many, like myself, who depend upon daily labor for the support of themselves and families, and cannot spare the money to attend Reunions. 2. Many, like myself, who were always on duty

and made no hospital record, are physically broken down with disease resulting from serv-

3. Knowing, from experience, the difficulties to be met in an endeavor to obtain testimony in pension claims resulting from a lack of recorded data in regard to the present address of comrades, I have decided to open and maintain a book of record for my regiment (the 1st Wis. Cav.), and suggest the plan for other regiments, in order to facilitate the exchange of addresses, and thus forward pension claims. 4. I will keep my record without expense to

comrades, other than postage to enswer their 5. It is easier for the mass to remember one address-for example, that of the record-

6. Said record to show the name, rank, company, regiment and present address of com-

7. When a comrade wants to find another he can write the record keeper, asking the address of those in his respective company, or if he has

8. It will be to the interest of all to make such record as complete as possible, and to this end I appeal to you to forward such movement by publishing, in the "Question Squad," or otherwise, the following request: All members EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Two years of the 1st Wis. Cav. are requested to send their names, rank, company, regiment and present

An Indian Girl's Composition.

Here is the composition of an Indian pupil at the Hampton school: "One day, bright day, of the larger kinds could never be grown there and a little bird happy and stood on a log and The grounds are laid off in the shape of a sang all day long. That bird doesn't know corner, and is substantially built of limestone. this; 'I always try to do right; when I ever tion Colorado apples were awarded the premium glad to die because she is very good bird. That | St. Vrain Valley to the Arkansas River, rualittle bird has last time sang, and very happy | ning about 200 miles from north to south. was little bird after that. I think the old cat have good dinner and happy just same as the at altitudes below 6,000, though in sheltered bird was at first time."

M. B. Young, Co. B. 30th Ohio, Buckland, O. says that when Sherman started on the march to the sea he was detailed as one of the "bummers" to forage for his regiment. After recounting some of his experiences in that important sphere of usefulness, he says he was captured during the march through the Carotaken he weighed 160 pounds, and when released April 2, 1865, he weighed 118.

We Forgot to Tell You.

Our notice of the food plant in a recent issue boy of good repute. The doctors commend it. reform in the drinking habits of the people. for a wonder.

THE MOUNTAIN EDEN.

Our Correspondent Gazes Upon the Colorado Ranges and is Reminded of Isaiah --- The Wonderful Gardens and the Delights and Profits of Horticulture--a Benign Climate. Where Nothing Goes To Waste.

Special Correspondence to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

DENVER, Colo., June 9, 1887. The interest and curiosity attachable to sights and scenes witnessed in great cities and other places depends a good deal upon the history and surroundings of them, or upon past and present conditions. There are very few of the suddenly-grown-up and developed Western cities in America which do not possess attractions of this character as sequences of their rapid rise and progress, and which are sources of never-ending wonder and admiration.

Your correspondent, now here, has visited the majestic ranges of mountains with their awe inspiring attributes; has seen legions of men and women on whom the undertaker had long cast a wistful eye in the East, restored to health by the wonderful climate and medicinal springs of Colorado; has seen water made to run from "bottoms" streams up-hill and furnish lifegiving irrigation to millions of acres of supposed arid and worthless lands, and has viewed many of the innumerable wonders which assail one's gaze on every side in this magic State. But there is one spectacle which struck me with astonishment, and that was the street market where the market gardeners, assembled by hundreds, dispose of the products of their in-

Now, in Eastern cities these street vegetables and fruit markets are matters-of-course and attract no attention beyond that imparted by their very utility and convenience, but here a significance is attachable to them which is very great and leads the thinking visitor from the Orient to look upon them something in the light of phenomena, and one is irresistibly reminded of the prophecy of Isaiah when be said that "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as

There are many thousands of Eastern people who entertain the belief that the soil of this State is of a wretchedly barren character, and will nourish only the prickly eactus and the sage brush, while almost the diametrically opposite is the truth, and, in the language of Douglas Jerrold, "the earth here is so kind,

JUST TICKLE HER WITH A HOE

who believe, or have their minds imbued with of them were put "under the pump," as was | freely admits he was one of that numerous class, once the custom. They have been granted a but is grateful for being permitted to live and A visit to the market alluded to and a chat here and there with the thrifty tillers of the soil who stand by their wagons, would very quickly convince the beholder of the fallacy concerning the alleged sterility of Mother Earth, while a subsequent journey into the country would make the inquiring stranger's eyes open with unfeigned astonishment, and convince him that this is indeed a land full of smiles for the husbandman.

I had a visit from 5 o'clock to 7:30 to the market alluded to, which is situated on Champa street. Men, women and children presided over wagons containing vegetables and early fruits, such as currents, strawberries, etc., or stood or sat by great heaps of produce piled on the sidewalk or the margin of it. Hotel keepers, restaurant and boarding-house proprietors thronged there, while the butchers and others who have to keep green-grocery for patrons, elbowed the caterers and jostled here and there in their anxiety to find the best, if there were any such thing as the best, for I never saw finer, fresher, nor more tempting articles in my life than were offered for sale here.

The fact is, the State may be said to be an Eden in the garden line, and Denver stands in the center of an enormous belt of the most productive gardens and farms in the world. And, what is more, the producers are aware of the vital fact that the people who live in Denver will have the best, and demand early ice in the army, even under the most favorable | yields. Not only does this pertain to Denverites, but to people all over the State; and the suburban gardeners, who ship huge quantities to other portions of the State, say up into the higher mountain localities, vie with each other in producing the finest garden truck, and having it ready to market at the earliest possible moment of demand.

Fortunes have been made out of pursuing this line of business in Colorado, and fortunes are being made, and others await those who will go into it, for not only is the demand for the products of the gardens of such proportions as to exceed it very greatly, but is constantly increasing. The fact is, the State has to call to its aid other States and Territories. In 1886, last year, about 17,000 packages, such as crates, boxes, baskets and cases of fruit were brought from outside regions by express, the greater portion by far of which could be grown in this State. In this city alone last year, independent of what was brought in from other places outside of Colorado, there were 1,864,900 quarts of berries used up which were grown in the vicinity of Denver, and of a quality which connoisseurs pronounce superior to any grown in any other portion of America. The fact is, Colorado strawberries, raspberries and blackberries lay over those grown anywhere, as those who have tested their merits will acknowledge.

HORTICULTURE IN COLORADO, after a great deal of experimenting, and, it must be allowed, many losses, in endeavoring to ascertain what kinds of trees and shrubs were suitable to the varied altitudes in the State, has reached a stage wherein success is no longer a matter of doubt. Other Western States, such as Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, had to go through a similar ordeal, for there were thousands who believed, even among their settlers, that fruits

successfully. But the croakers had to lie down. In Colorado the industry has developed most astonishingly. Evidences of this were given to to her. But behind the near log one sly old | the wonder of all visitors to the great Exposition was created among them by the magnificent dis-

The best fruit lands are the higher, and localities fine fruits can be produced at as high as 7,000. In the light of what has been done, it is predicted confidently that within the next 10 years Colorado will produce apples alone enough for the enormous home consumption and a surplus for shipment, and if she can do that, and from what I have seen I do not doubt it, she will do a prodigy of wonder. Just think of it. She has one-third more linas. He was taken to Salisbury, where he area in extent than all the New England States, suffered much from his confinement. When Maryland and Delaware combined, of which area 47,000 square miles lie east of the Rockies, and a very small portion of which is not irrigable. But it is not in applesalone that she is likely, ere long, to lead the products of other places, but in all the smaller fruits, and in crab-apples, plums, pears, etc. In some sections peaches even grow and produce well, while grapes are as common here as in the East and on the Pacific Coast, and if I had the space accorded me I could astonish your readers with figures which would show them that

COLORADO AS A GARDEN STATE stands second to none other in America, for everything grows here, under a minimum of

But more gardeners are needed, and the more who come the better. Fruit growers should and the clergymen believe it will head a great | consider the area of this State; then the varied resources and industries which draw people The plant of itself is tasteless as grass. It has hither from all over the world, and will for If you are good, you know it; if you are bad, to be flavored to be palatable. The druggists | centuries to come; then remember that the desay its sale is unprecedented. It is quite chesp, | mand by the present population almost quintuples the supply of horticultural products; next,

the wonderful climatic advantages of the country and the pleasures of horticulture here compared with those in the East, and they will then conclude that Colorado offers to them opportunities in that line not equaled anywhere else in the world. There is no doubt whatever about it, and those who do entertain any feelings of that character would do well to institute inquiry on their own account. How many hundreds-to put it mildly in point of numbers-of Eastern horticulturists are there who market their annual product at a profit barely sufficient to warrant it being considered worth the while? How many allow vast quantities of berries to rot on the plants and shrubs for fear of glutting the market; and how many allow pigs to eat their apples and pears because the picking and packing would not pay? There are no such emergencies here. Every speck of grain, every bit of product of the agriculturist and horticulturist is marketable, and sure and big profit obtainable. Nowhere in the world are those two classes of men as independent as here, and nowhere is there such a field for them in which to work, and for that work obtain such rich reward.

AT FREDERICKSBURG.

An Indiana Comrade Says Gen. Robinson Was Right.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw an article written by Comrade W. H. Church, 2d Wis., giving his version of the crossing by the First Corps of the Rappahannock River at the battle of Fredericksburg. I have no doubt about his being there, as he says, at that time, but in trying to correct Gen. Robinson's statements in regard to the condition of the weather he is sadly in error. I belonged to that corps-Gen. Cutler's Brigade, First Division, and was then acting as clerk in the Assistant Inspector-General's Office. I remember distinctly that it commenced raining the night of April 28, 1863, just as our brigade was going into camp in the woods of which the comrade speaks, and continued until late in the night. On the morning of the 29th the Iron Brigade, under Gen. Sol Meredith, passed our brigade as we lay in the woods by the roadside, on their way to the dustry, and the evidences of the fertility of the | river, and was soon lost to my sight in the very dense fog that prevailed along the river bottoms.

There were two pontoon bridges thrown across the river at a distance of half a mile apart, and I crossed on the lower one. I could not say positively as to what troops were the first to cross, but I remember seeing the pontoon boats landing on the opposite bank and the men from them rushing rapidly up the bank under fire of the rebel pickets that were in the deep ditch which lined the opposite high banks of the river, and when they reached the plain formed into squads and fired a couple of volleys at the retreating foe.

I have a distinct recollection of the surroundings of that locality. On the brow of the plateau, on the side from which we crossed at the edge of the timber, stood the Fitzhugh House, and at the foot of the rising ground stood a big elm tree, where there was one of those elegant springs with which the State abounds, and here was established our brigade hospital. There was a high range of hills that run along the opposite side back from the river, tween the river and the foot of the hills. In an open field along the crest of this range of hills the rebels planted a battery, with which they occasionally annoyed our troops. One of the shots from this battery struck the brick house in which Gen. Cutler had his headquarters. Lower down the river the enemy had placed one of their Whitworth rifled guns, said to have been captured from us at the first Bull

I had occasion to cross the bridge frequently, and just as I was going over at one time, one of the shots from the hill gun struck the bridge and knocked out some of the planks, but they were soon replaced. At one time they directed their gun at our ambulance train, which was parked in a field lying across the river opposite, and their shot caused no little commotion among the animals and men belonging to that department. We lay on the Fredericksburg side all of the 29th and 30th days of April, and on the 1st of May recrossed and moved up the river to the United States Ford, above the city, and again crossed to go to the Wilderness. During the first night after we crossed there was constant firing between the picket-lines, but with few casualties; but this obnoxious method of warfare lost its favor, and there was no more picket firing on our lines the remaining night.

As to another matter of which Comrade Church speaks, and I have done this perhaps profitless criticism, for there is no controversy between us. He belonged to one brigade and I to another of the same Corps, and if we did not share alike in the active duties of warfare, we experienced the same conditions of the weather. And I say, with Gen. Robinson, that it rained copiously during the night of the 28th of April, 1863. Our brigade occupied quarters during the Winter of '62 and '63 on the high grounds between Falmouth and Matthias Point, on the Potomac River. I have some acquaintances (soldiers) who were with the Iron Brigade, and also have a very high regard for the organization, independent of my respect for my fellow-soldiers in general .-JAMES E. MAHN, 7th Ind., Syracuse, N. Y.

Concerning Some Colors. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to Comrade W. M. Whitman, Co. A, 110th Ohio, in regard to an officer of the Nineteenth Corps taking the Sixth Corps' colors, I think I can throw some light on the incident. On the morning of Oct, 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, after the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps were driven out of their camps and left the Sixth Corps to bear the brunt of the battle, the whole of the 5th Vt. was deployed on the skirmish-line, and held that position until afternoon. At about 10 o'clock I was ordered to the rear with the colors; I was accompanied by 19 rebel prisoners. Just before reaching the Provost Marshal's headquarters, a Colonel of some regiment of the Nineteeuth Corps rode up and requested the use of my colors to rally his regiment on. I refused, telling him those were the 5th Vt. colors. He said:

"I don't care what regiment they belong to I demand those colors to rally my regiment

At this point the Provost Marshal-Mai Cole, I think-rode up and inquired of the Colonel to what regiment he belonged, and the Colonel replied, giving the name and number, which I do not remember, belonging to the Ninetcenth Corps. The Marshal answered: "Sir, you cannot have those colors. They belong to the Sixth Corps, and your men are not good enough to rally under those colors." The colors never left our possession, and soon after, when the 5th Vt. was withdrawn from the skirmish-line, the colors rejoined our

regiment. I believe that is as near as any

officer of the Nineteenth Corps ever came to

getting any colors that belonged to the Sixth

Deserves Credit.

Maj. A. P. Davis, the well-known G.A.R. comrade and the founder of the Sons of Veterans, writes to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "In relation to Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, I want to say that, taking my own much-delayed and abused claim in the hands of those who came before him, and then his action upon it, as well as on other claims that I know of, I feel that he deserves great credit for a desire to do right to the old soldier element and for the evident fairness with which he endeavors to dispose of all the claims laid before him. I am and always have been a Republican, but I am glad to render this testi-



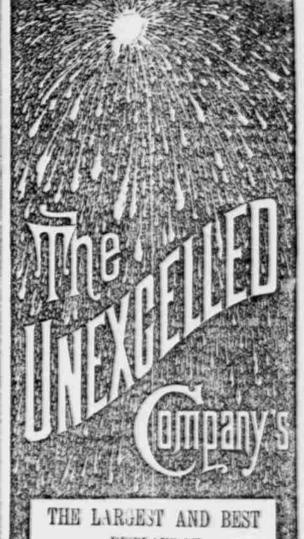
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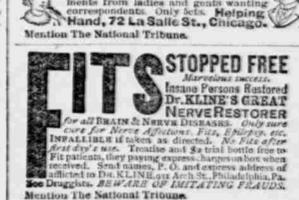
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